Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

Fig. 1.—Two plants, 1½ nat. size.
2.—A plant, magnified.
3.—A stem leaf.
4.—Tip of stem leaf.
5.—Perichætial leaf.
6.—Perigonial leaf.
7.—Stomata of collum.
8.—Calyptra.

D. C. EATON.

NEW HAVEN, February, 1890.

Notes on Some of the Plants Found in Muskoka Lake, Sept. 1st, 1889.

The Range of Subularia aquatica. In regard to the range of *Subularia aquatica*, whose North American stations formed so interesting a communication in the November BULLETIN, Bentham in his "Handbook of the British Flora," gives :—

"The shallow edges of alpine ponds and lakes, in northern Europe, Asia, and America, and more rarely in central Europe. Scarce in Britain, in the mountains of Scotland, northwestern England, and north Wales." In the second edition of Withering's Botany, 1787, it is said that the *Subularia aquatica* grows under water on a gravelly bottom in Lough Neagh, Ireland, on the side next Kilmore, Ray; Loch Tay and Loch Carran, Scotland. Mr. Stuart; in lakes on the mountains near Llanberrys. Hudson; and Llyn-y-Cwn, near Snowdon, Pennant."

Lobelia Dortmanna is found abundantly in the shallow parts of the lakes in the north and northwest of Great Britain, especially in the mountain regions; often, according to Hooker and Arnott, forming a carpet at the bottom of the water with its densely matted foliage.

In the southeast corner of Derwentwater, at intervals ranging from a few weeks to ten years, a blister-like upheaval of the peat occurs, bringing the bottom of the lake up from six feet beneath to a few inches above the surface of the water. A careful examination of this popularly called floating island, reported in a recent history of it by Mr. G. J. Symons, shows its surface to be covered with living specimens of *Lobelia Dortmanna*, L., *Isoetes lacustris*, L. and other water plants that abound in the lake.

Eriocaulon septangulare. The genus *Eriocaulon,* with the exception of *E. septangulare* in the lakes of the isles of Skye, and a few of the neighboring Hebrides, and of Connemara, in Ireland, is wholly wanting in Europe and Russian Asia. The genus extends over North and South America almost from pole to pole, and is well represented in tropical Asia, Africa and Australia, (Bentham). Withering (1787) gives the stations of *E. septangulare* in the isle of Skye, with great detail, stating that it was discovered in two or three small fresh water lochs in 1768. In one of these he says that it occurred in such abundance that "the white fibres of the roots are thrown on the edges of the loch as sea-weeds on the sea-shore."

K. B. CLAYPOLE.

Botanical Notes.

Subularia aquatica, L.—Dr. J. W. Chickering, under date of November 16th, 1889, writes as follows: "In 1858, I discovered *Subularia* in abundance about two miles west from Portland, Me., along the line of the old Portland and Sebago Canal, on muddy banks caused by the washing out of the canal, and collected a quantity. Two or three years after, I visited the locality, and although the environment was in all its conditions unchanged, I could not find a trace of it."

DAVID F. DAY.

Note upon Ailanthus.—In connection with Mr. A. F. Wood's observations on the Cottonwood, reviewed in the February BULLETIN, page 43, it may be said that during the past season repeated observations were made upon the Ailanthus, (*Ailanthus glandulosus,* a well-known shade tree in the Eastern States, in order, if possible, to obtain some means by which to distinguish the staminate from the pistillate plants while they are seedlings. As yet nothing has been discovered in wood or bark, bud or leaf, that will give any clue as to the sex. There are great differences as to time of leafing and defoliation between trees of this species growing apparently under the same circumstances, but the sex seems to have nothing to do with this. In fact, it is not uncommon for species of trees with perfect flowers